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perfect in all other particulars. A large plant running along a rafter in his greenhouse, and producing hundreds of flowers, bore these dimorphous ones in about equal proportions. He said it was well known that in cultivation this plant never produced fruit unless by artificial cross-impregnation, but he thought the tendency to abort in the female flowers, and thus approach the classes which were in structure as well as practically uni-sexual, had not been noticed before. There was a species in New Zealand, however, known to be monœcious, and it might be just possible that the *Passifloraceæ*, with mostly hermaphrodite flowers, were following in the wake of the allied *Cucurbitaceæ*, in which a complete separation of the sexes was the rule.

JANUARY 13.

The President, Dr. RUSCHENBERGER, in the chair.

Twenty-six members present.

Remarks on Hydra.—Prof. LEIDY remarked that two species of *Hydra* were common in the neighborhood of Philadelphia. One is of a light brownish hue and is found on the under side of stones and on aquatic plants in the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers, and in ditches communicating with the same. Preserved in an aquarium, after some days the animals will often elongate the tentacula for several inches in length. The green *Hydra* is found in ponds and springs attached to aquatic plants. It has from six to eight tentacles, which never elongate to the extent they do in the brown *Hydra*. In winter the animal is frequently observed with the male organs developed just below the head as a mamma-like process on each side of the body. He had not been able to satisfy himself that these *Hydræ* were different from *H. fusca* and *H. viridis* of Europe. Prof. Agassiz had indicated similar colored forms in Massachusetts and Connecticut, under the names of *H. carnea* and *H. gracilis*. Of the former he remarks that it has very short tentacles, and if this is correct under all circumstances, it must be different from our brown *Hydra*, which can elongate its arms for three inches or more.

JANUARY 20.

The President, Dr. RUSCHENBERGER, in the chair.

Thirty members present.

Prof. E. D. COPE described some species of extinct tortoises from certain formations of Northeastern Colorado, which had been previously found in the Fort Union or lignite beds of the Missouri river region by Dr. Hayden. He had in 1868 recognized